

DIKARKINA, N.Ye.; SALIDZHANOV, S.B.; TULYAGANOV, S.Z.

Producing autoclave cellular concrete on mixed binding
materials. Sbor. nauch. trud. NII po stroi. ASiA no.4:6'-71
'63. (MIRA 17:8)

PETROV, K.D.; TULYAGANOV, S.R.

Order of addition of aniline to bivinyl oxide. Zhur. ob. khim. 32
no. 9:2929-2931 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh
mass, Moskva.

(Aniline) (Butadiene)

PETROV, K.D.; TULYAGANOV, S.R.

Interaction of 1-anilino-3-buten-2-ol with aldehydes. Zhur. ob. khim.
32 no. 9:2932-2935 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh
mass, Moskva.
(Butenol) (Aldehydes)

KHAMITOVA, Vasima Zakirovna; TULYAKOV, I.V., oty. red.; MOSKVICHÉVA, L.N., red.; ALFEROVA, P.F., tekhn. red.

[Control measures for silicosis and other pneumoconioses] Silikoz i drugie pnevmokoniozy, mery bor'by s nimi. Alma-Ata, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, 1961. 56 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(LUNGS—DUST DISEASES)

BR

ACCESSION NR: AT4037653

S/2981/64/000/003/0120/0135

AUTHOR: Tulyankin, F. V.; Khol'nev, V. I.; Golovinov, M. F.; Uzenev, Ye. K.; Komkov, P. F.; Zinov'yev, V. K.; Ayupova, Ye. O.; Andreyev, A. D.

TITLE: Effect of technological factors on the structure and properties of forgings from alloy V93

SOURCE: Alyuminiyev*ye splavy*, no. 3, 1964. Deformiruyemye splavy* (Malleable alloys), 120-135

TOPIC TAGS: aluminum alloy, alloy V93, forgeable alloy, alloy casting process, alloy forging process, ingot mechanical property, forging mechanical property, ingot structure, forging deformation, ingot reheating, iron content, forging temperature, casting temperature

ABSTRACT: The authors report on the technological development of optimal processes for continuous casting of ingots with diameters up to 800 mm from the recently developed alloy V93 (aluminum based, 0.8-1.2% Cu, 1.6-2.2% Mg, < 0.1% Mn, 0.15-0.4% Fe, ≤ 0.02% Si, 6.5-7.5% Zn and ≤ 0.1% Ti) and for the further processing of ingots into forgings weighing up to 2000 kg. The casting process involved secondary refining of melt in the mixer with molten cryolite flux (3 kg/ton) and crushed magnesite filtration between mixer and mold to remove non-metallic impurities. Ingots were homogenized for 50-55 hrs at 470C immediately after casting. The structure of all ingots was fine-grained and homogeneous. Coarse grain areas were found peripherally in larger ingots, but proper selection of mold and cooling

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ACCESSION NR: AT4037653

water pressure limited such graining to machining tolerance areas. Forging involved double or triple redrawing and upsetting. It was found that mechanical properties did not vary significantly across the given range of deformation (ingot diameter = 500 mm to pieces 140, 220 and 325 mm thick); however, the strength of the forged pieces was somewhat lower when forged from ingots with diameter = 800 mm at equal deformation levels. The best hardening temperature was $470 \pm 5^\circ\text{C}$ the optimal forging process involved 12-15 hrs. preheating to a starting forging temperature of 440-380C and a final 320C. "V. P. Manuylov, Yu. M. Saratovtsev, F. P. Verbovoy, Yu. P. Snetkova, A. G. Slobtsov, Z. N. Cherny*kh, N. D. Vinokurov, F. F. Andrianov, Ye. S. Volkov, I. Ya. Zal'tzman, V. G. Kovrzhny*kh and others also took part in the work." Orig. art. has: 13 graphs and 7 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: MM

DATE ACQ: 04Jun64

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

USATENKO, Yu.I.; TULYUPA, F.M.

Amperometric analysis using sodium diethldithiocarbamate.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. no.3:56-60 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Dnepropetrovsk khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut, Kafedra
analiticheskoy khimii.
(Copper--Analysis) (Conductometric analysis) (Urea)

USATENKO, Yu. I.; TULYUPA, F.M.

Lead as indicator in amperometric titration using a solution
of sodium diethylthiocarbamate. Zav.lab. 24 no.11:1327-1331
'58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut imeni
F.E.Dzerzhinskogo.
(Metals--Analysis) (Conductometric analysis) (Lead)

5(4)

AUTHORS: Usatenko, Yu. I., Tulyupa, F. M. SOV/32-25-3-7/62

TITLE: Determination of Copper in Steels According to the Method of Ammetric Titration With Sodium Diethyldithiocarbamate (Opredeleniye medi v stalyakh metodom amperometricheskogo titrovaniya dietilditiokarbamatom natriya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 3, pp 280 - 283 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The determination of copper by use of sodium diethyldithiocarbamate (I) is based on the formation of a brown compound which is extracted by means of organic solvents. It was suggested to use a titrated (I)-solution in ammetric Zn and Cu determinations in aluminum alloys as well as in vanadium and nickel determinations in steels and alloys (Ref 3). The investigations showed that (I) oxidizes on the rotating platinum microanode with two polarographic waves forming (0.4 and 0.8 v). On this basis copper may be titrated according to the anodic wave of (I). The experiments showed that all accompanying materials of copper (Pb, Zn, Fe, Al, Ni, etc) except Al react with (I). Since Trilon B can be applied only until a concentration of

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Determination of Copper in Steels According to the Method SOV/32-25-3-7/62
of Ammetric Titration With Sodium Diethyldithiocarbamate

0.02 mol lead nitrate was used as an indicator and thus the disturbing effect of the above-mentioned metals was eliminated. The influence exercised by manganese on chromium was eliminated by tartaric acid while tungsten must be oxidized in tungstic acid. The described ammetric determination of copper was tested on the standard steel samples Nr 174, 197, 155a, 128, 53b, 124a, and 134 (Table). The titer of (I) was fixed on steel Nr 174 (0.49% Cu). The course of the analysis is described. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo)

Card 2/2

5(2)

SOV/32-25-4-5/71

AUTHORS: Usatenko, Yu. I., Tulyupa, F. M.

TITLE: Separation of Copper and Mercury by the Ion Exchange Chromatography (Razdeleniye medi i rtuti ionoobmennoy khromatografiyey)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 4, pp 400-402 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to observations made up to now it can be assumed that mercury is capable of being absorbed from more-acid solutions than copper. The maximum acidity was determined at which a full absorption of Cu and Hg occurs on wofatite R, MSF-1, KU-1, SPSR, KU-1G, SBO, and sulphonated coal. Experiments which took place by a treatment of the cation exchangers with hydrochloric acid solutions remained without success. The application of 0.1 to 6.0 n sulphuric acid led to positive results (Table 1). The greatest difference in the maximum acidity between the full absorption of Hg^{2+} and Cu^{2+} could be observed in sulphonated coal (3.75 n), SBO (2.75 n), KU-1G (2.5 n), and SPSR (0.9 n). Curves for the Hg-extraction with diluted hydrochloric acid from the cation exchangers are given (Figs 1,2), and it is found that the best separation of the Cu from Hg can be attained on KU-1G with 1.5 n H_2SO_4 . The column with KU-1G is filled with 1.5 n

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SOV/32-25-4-5/71

Separation of Copper and Mercury by the Ion Exchange Chromatography

H_2SO_4 , and the solution to be examined is let through; the cation exchanger is rewashed with H_2SO_4 to remove the last remainders of copper. The mercury is then extracted with a saturated ammonium-chloride solution and hydrochloric-acid solution. Analytic results of an Hg-determination carried out in this way are indicated (Table 2). The separation cannot take place in the presence of halogen ions. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 1 Soviet reference.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut im. F. E. Dzerzhinskogo (Dnepropetrovsk Chemical-technological Institute imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskogo)

Card 2/2

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420005-0"

TULUPOVA, M.A., assistant; GUDKIN, A.F., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;
SOSNOVSKIY, K.A.

Raising chicks on thick unchanged litter on the Lazo State Farm
in Amur Province. Ptitsvodstvo 8 no.12:11-12 D '58.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Blagoveshchenskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Tulupova).
2. Direktor sovkhoza imeni Lazo (for Sosnovskiy).
(Amur Province--Poultry)

KARPOV, L.D., inzh.; TULUPOVA, N.L., inzh.

Calculations for determining the need of auxiliary workers and for
setting their work norms. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. no.3:32-36 Mr
'58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Traktorsel'khozmash.
(Agricultural machinery industry)

SHUYKIN, N.I.; TULUPOVA, Ye.D.; POLYAKOVA, Z.P.

Contact-catalytic transformations of m-xylene in the presence of
aluminosilicates. Izav. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.12:1476-1481
D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Xylene) (Aluminosilicates) (Isomerization)

TULUPOVA, E. D.

Effect of unsaturated hydrocarbons on the dehydrogenating properties of platinum catalysts. N. I. Shuikiu, S. S. Novikov, and E. D. Tulupova (Acad. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). Bull.acad. sci. U.R. S.S., Classe sci. chim. 1947, 89-95 (in Russian).- Mixts. of a previously dearomatized gasoline fraction (b. 98-101°, n₂₀²⁰ 1.4095, d₄²⁰ 0.7219) with unsatd. hydrocarbons, in the wt. ratio hydrocarbon: gasoline = 1:10, were subjected to prolonged dehydrogenations at 300-305° on a 5% Pt catalyst on activated C, 50 cm. high, 48 g., rate of flow 1 ml/min. (space velocity 1.5), and the activity of the catalyst before, during, and after the runs was tested by the yields y of hydrogenation of cyclohexane (detd. by the n of the catalyzate). Cyclohexene has no effect on y, i.e., does not affect the activity and stability of the Pt catalyst. 1-Octene, 1-heptene, and 1-hexene show only a slight inactivating effect. Marked inactivation is brought about by 1-ethyl-1-cyclopentene (y falling from 96.0 to 58.5-49.0%). Cyclohexene alone, in a slow H₂ stream, leaves the activity of the catalyst unchanged. 1-Hexene in a stream of H₂ or of CO₂ causes only a slight lowering of the activity; the products are, in the 1st case, hexane with a little 1-hexene, in the 2nd case, 2-hexene. 1-Ethyl-1-cyclopentene, 18.5 g., in a stream of CO₂ gave 11.8 g. catalyzate, fractionated into b₇₅ 96-103° (0.8 g.), 103-4° (4 g.), 104-5.5° (4.5 g.), residue 0.9 g.; the 1st and 2nd fraction, treated with concd. H₂SO₄, gave a hydrocarbon with const. close to those of ethylcyclopentane; the 3rd fraction is mainly unchanged 1-ethyl-1-cyclopentene;

(OVER)

SHUYKIN, N. I.; TULUPOVA, Ye. D; POLYAKOVA, Z. P.

Transformations of *M* -xylene in presence of metal halides in liquid phase. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk, no.2:181-185 F '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Xylene) (Halides) (Mesomerism)

TULUPOVA, E. D.

Effect of unsaturated hydrocarbons on the dehydrogenating properties of platinum catalysts. N. I. Shuklin, S. S. Novikov, and E. D. Tulupova (Akad. Nauk. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Bull. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. chim.* 1947, 89-95 (in Russian).—Mixts. of a previously de- aromatized gasoline fraction (b. 98-101°, n_D^{20} 1.4095, d₄₀ 0.7219) with unsatd. hydrocarbons, in the wt. ratio hydrocarbon:gasoline = 1:10, were subjected to prolonged dehydrogenations at 300-305° on a 5% Pt catalyst on activated C, 50 cm. high, 48 g., rate of flow 1 ml./min. (space velocity ~0.5), and the activity of the catalyst before, during, and after the runs was tested by the yields y of dehydrogenation of cyclohexane (detd. by the n of the catalyzate). Cyclohexene has no effect on y , i.e., does not affect the activity and stability of the Pt catalyst. 1-Octene, 1-heptene, and 1-hexene show only a very slight inactivating effect. Marked inactivation is brought about by 1-ethyl-1-cyclopentene (y falling from 98.0 to 58.5-59.0%). Cyclohexene alone, in a slow H₂ stream, leaves the activity of the catalyst unchanged. 1-Hexene in a stream of H₂ or of CO₂ causes only a slight lowering of the activity; the products are, in the 1st case, hexane with a little 1-hexene, in the 2nd case, 2-hexene. 1-Ethyl-1-cyclopentene, 18.5 g., in a stream of CO₂, gave 11.8 g. catalyzate, fractionated into b₄₀ 96-103° (0.8 g.), 103-4° (4 g.), 104-5.6° (4.6 g.), residue 10.8 g.; the 1st and 2nd fraction, treated with concd. H₂SO₄, gave a hydrocarbon with consts. close to those of

ethylecyclopentane; the 3rd fraction is mainly unchanged 1-ethyl-1-cyclopentene; the activity of the catalyst has fallen to $y = 15\%$. Allylcyclopentane, 16 g., in a stream of CO₂, gave 10 g. catalyzate; its fraction b₄₀ 129-31° showed consts. close to those of propylecyclopentane; the activity of the catalyst has decreased markedly. Since both ethylecyclopentane and allylcyclopentane are hydrogenated in the absence of H₂ (under CO₂), this can only take place at the expense of the H₂ liberated in the dehydrogenation of other mols. to the corresponding cyclopentadienes. Cyclopentadiene itself, 2.52 g., mixed with 15.48 g. heptane, at 300°, under a stream of H₂, gave 16.0 g. catalyzate of which 0.8 g. was very close to cyclopentane; the activity of the catalyst has fallen to $y = 55.5\%$.
N. Thon

SHUYKIN, N.I.; TULUPOVA, Ye.D.; LEBEDEV, B.L.

Catalytic conversions of 1-methyl-1-cyclohexene. Izv.AN SSSR.-
Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2058-2063 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D.Zelinskogo AN SSSR.
(Cyclohexene) (Catalysis)

KARPOV, L.; TULUPOVA, N.

Determining maintenance norms and the number of auxiliary workers.
Sots. trud no. 4:81-87 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Machinery industry--Production standards)

TULUPOVA, E. D.

USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1

Authors : Shuykin, N. I., Member-Correspondent of the Acad. of Scs. of the USSR, Minchev, Kh. M; Tulupova, E. D., and Egorov, Yu. P.

Title : Transformations of ethylcyclopentane in the presence of Ru- and Pd-catalysts under the pressure of hydrogen in a flowing system.

Periodical : Dokl AN SSSR 95, 6, 1211 - 1214, 21 Apr 1954

Abstract : The article gives the specific characteristics of metallic catalysts in relation to their chemical properties and the special features of carrying agents, especially, render the pressure of hydrogen in flowing systems. Tables, a diagram.

Institution : N. D. Zelinskiy's Institute of Organic Chem. of the Acad. of Scs. of the USSR

Submitted : 17 Feb 1954

5(3)

SOV/62-58-12-12/22

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N. I., Tulupova, Ye. D., Polyakova, Z. P.TITLE: Contact-Catalytic Transformations of Metaxylol in the
Presence of Alumosilicates (Kontaktno-kataliticheskiye
prevrashcheniya metaksilola v prisutstvii alyumosilikatov)PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
1958, Nr 12, pp 1476-1481 (USSR)ABSTRACT: In the present paper the authors investigated the isomerization
conditions of metaxylol in contact with "gumbrine" (Gruzin-
skaya SSR) and a synthetic alumosilicate catalyst as well as
with aluminum oxide at different temperatures. The catalyst
was supplied by the Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod
(Ufa Works for Petroleum Processing). Furthermore, the same
contacts containing smaller quantities of fine-disperse
platinum (from 0.5 to 1%) were investigated. Isomerization
takes place most easily with metaxylol in the presence of
gumbrine at 450°, at an atmospheric pressure and a volume
rate of 0.5.hours⁻¹. The yield of paraxylool under these con-
ditions reaches 91.2% of the equilibrium composition. A de-
crease in pressure (50 torr) favors the complete removal of
undesired reactions of methylation and demethylation, and

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SOV/62-58-12-12/22

Contact-Catalytic Transformations of Metaxylol in the Presence of Alumosilicates

makes it possible to obtain up to 100% of the liquid catalyst with a paraxylol content of 15.6%. The use of hydrogen pressure (15 atmospheres) renders the reaction difficult owing to by-processes. The synthetic alumosilicate is less efficient than gumbrine, as it promotes by-processes and intensifies the formation of gas. In the presence of $\text{Pt-Al}_2\text{O}_3$, the metaxylol at 500° is also subjected to isomeric transformations in ortho- and para-isomers. Still toluene (up to 5.5%) and trimethyl benzenes (up to 2.5%) are formed in this connection. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskogo, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: April 1, 1957

Card 2/2

Tulupova, Ye. D.

AUTHORS: Shuykin, N. I., Tulupova, Ye. D., Polyakova, Z. P. 62-2-8/28

TITLE:

Conversions of Metaxylene in the Presence of Metallic-Salt
Halides in the Liquid Phase (Prevrashcheniya metaksilola v
prisutstvii galoidnykh soley metallov v zhidkoy faze).

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya AN SSSR Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1958, Nr 2,
pp. 181-185 (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

The investigation of the conditions of the contact-catalytic conversions of m-xylene (for the purpose of obtaining a para-isomer) is gaining more and more importance. A number of works dealing with the investigation of the conversions of m-xylene in the presence of aluminum chloride are to be found in publications. In a careful study of these publications, however, no conclusions can be drawn with regard to the optimum conditions of the isomerization of m-xylene in the para-isomer (in the presence of aluminum chloride). The reason lies in the fact that in relevant papers m-xylene does not occur as final product of reaction. There are no data on the conversion of m-xylene in contact with chlorides of other metals. The present paper gives the results of investigation of the conversions of m-xylene in the presence of aluminum halides as well as

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Conversions of Metaxylene in the Presence of Metallic-Salt
Halides in the Liquid Phase.

62-2-8/28

chlorides of Sn, Ti, Sb, Zn and their equimolecular mixtures with aluminum chloride. It was shown that in contact with $AlCl_3$ and $AlBr_3$ m-xylene endures the isomerization with the simultaneous formation of 18-20 percentage by weight of p-xylene. It was further found that an admixture of $CbCl_3$ and $SiCl_4$ (to aluminum chloride) leads to the suppression of the attacking action of the latter as well as to the almost complete removal of the side reactions of the demethylation and methylation. There are 3 tables and 12 references, 3 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Organic Chemistry imeni N.D. Zelinskiy An USSR
(Institut organicheskoy khimii imeni N.D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR).

SUBMITTED: October 10, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. m-Xylene-Isomerism 2. Aluminum chloride catalyst
3. Metaxylene 4. Metallic-Salt halides

Card 2/2

TULUPOVA Ye D

USSR/Chemistry - Conversion processes

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 29/56

Authors : Minachev Kh. M., Memb. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc. USSR.; Shuykin, N. I.;
Tulupova, E. D.; and Yegorov, Yu. P.

Title : Conversions of ethylcyclopentane in the presence of Rh and Pt-catalysts under hydrogen pressure in a flowing system

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 99/5, 777-780, Dec 11, 1954

Abstract : The experimental data obtained during the catalysis of ethylcyclopentane over Rh - Al_2O_3 , Pt - Al_2O_3 and Pt - SiO_2 under conditions as described in the title, are presented. The specific characteristics of Rh deposited on Al_2O_3 and Pt on SiO_2 during ethylcyclopentane conversions, are described. The catalysts obtained, after determining their specific weight, index of refraction and aromatic hydrocarbon content were subjected to rectification for the purpose of separating the hydrocarbons. Physico-chemical analysis of ethylcyclopentane cat-conversion products showed that this hydrocarbon isomerizes when in contact with Rh - Al_2O_3 with the expansion into a six-membered cycle and finally dehydrogenates into toluene. Five USSR references (1934-1954). Tables; graph.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The N. D. Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry

Submitted : July 20, 1954

Tulupova, E. D.

USSR/ Chemistry - Catalysts

Card 1/2 Pub. 22 - 23/52

Authors : Freydin, L. Kh.; Tulupova, E. D.; Borunova, N. V.; Minachev, Kh. M.;

and Suykin, N. E. Kemb. Corresp. of Acad. of Sc. USSR

Title : Selective increase of $\text{Ni-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalyst stability by compressing

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR, 100/2, 281-286, Jan 11, 1955

Abstract : Investigation was conducted to determine the effect of two different organic substances on the stability of $\text{Ni-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalysts prior and after compressing the catalyst. The relative stability of the compressed and uncomressed catalysts was established by the change in their activity during dehydrogenation reactions of cyclohexane and narrow Maykop gasoline fractions.

Institution : Acad. of Sc. USSR, The N. D. Zelinskiy Institute of Organic Chemistry

Submitted : July 13, 1954

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR, 100/2, 283-286, Jan 11, 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 22 - 23/52

Abstract : It was found that compressing will increase the stability of an $\text{Ni-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalyst during the dehydrogenation of hydro-aromatic hydrocarbons in the presence of a poison-five-membered cyclene. In the case of poisoning with thiophene, which occurs according to a different mechanism, compressing shows no effect on the catalyst stability. Six USSR references (1926-1953). Graphs.

MUGINSHTEYN, L.; TULUTOV, I.

Reducing documentation in certifying the replacement of a worn-out
tool. Buhg. uchet 15 no. 4241-43 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Starshiye bukhgalttery Uralmashzavoda.
(Tools) (Machinery industry--Accounting)

BALON, I.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROMANENKO, N.T., inzh.; BOLKUNOV, Yo.P., inzh.; ASTAFUROV, P.I., inzh.; VOLOVIK, A.V., inzh.; TULUYEVSKAYA, T.A., inzh.

Intensification of ferromanganese smelting in large blast furnaces.
Met. i gornorud. prom. no.3:8-14 My-Je '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Ukrainskiy institut metallov (for Balon, Romanenko). 2. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Bolkunov, Astafurov, Volovik, Tuluyevskaya).

TULUYEVSKAYA, T.A.; TSIPKO, S.I.

Accelerating the blast furnace smelting of ferromanganese. Stal'
23 no.1:11-12 Ja '63: (MIRA 16:2)
1. Zavod "Zaporozhstal".
(Ferromanganese—Metallurgy)

EL'KE, I.N., inzh.; TULUYEVSKIY, Yu.N., inzh.

Automatic control of the temperature of the roof and regenerators of open-hearth furnaces. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no.2:8-9 F '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

Tuluyevskiy, Yu.

137-58-5-9099

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5, p 50 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tuluyevskiy, Yu. N.

TITLE: Means of Improving Venturi Burners (Puti uluchsheniya golovok Venturi)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Donetsk. otd. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va chernoy metallurgii
1957, Nr 5, pp 47-54

ABSTRACT: In the process of combustion of gas within an open-hearth furnace, large eddies break away from the flame (F) and cause the combustion to expand throughout the entire volume of the hearth. Visual observations of the F differ considerably from the results obtained by photographic means. The design of the burners should be improved toward a reduction of the areas of openings through which gas and air emanate, thereby increasing their velocity, and by streamlining the shape of the burners which would prevent the formation of large eddies. All these measures contribute to better mixing and raise the temperature in the vicinity of the bath. For the same purpose it is essential that the temperature of the checkered brickwork be increased and that a carburizer be added. At the Yenakiyev plant the

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137-58-5-9099

Means of Improving Venturi Burners

design of the burners was improved by means of reducing the area of the flame opening, diminishing the inclination of the air feed in the burner, as well as by increasing the length of air apertures and decreasing their inclination. This resulted in a smaller length of the F and, consequently, improved the over-all operation of the furnace.

M. M.

1. Open hearth furnaces--Operation 2. Gases--Combustion 3. Open hearth furnaces--Design

Card 2/2

SOV/137-58-9-18593

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tuluyevskiy, Yu.N.

TITLE: Automatic Pressure Control in Open-hearth Furnaces by Means of a Distributing Slide Gate (Avtomatusheskoye regulirovaniye davleniya v martenovskikh pechakh raspredelitel'nym shibерom)

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Staleplavil'n. proiz-vo. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958, pp 236-240

ABSTRACT: A 145-ton open-hearth furnace operating in a scrap-ore process and fired with a gas mixture was modified in order to permit pressure regulation in the hearth by means of a distributing slide gate installed in the air duct. An RDM-2 regulator is connected with a high-speed electrical slide-gate winch capable of a speed of 13 m/min. The arrangement provides positive regulation because the light slide gate, which is suspended vertically (unlike the smoke damper), can travel freely and, being located at a sufficient distance within the flue, possesses good regulating characteristics during the entire smelting process. Because the smoke damper is fully open throughout the entire smelting operation, the gas uptake is capable of passing

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-9-18593

Automatic Pressure Control in Open-hearth Furnaces (cont.)

a maximum possible amount of combustion products; thus the temperature of the gas checker work is increased and overheating of the air checker work is eliminated. If, when such method of regulation is employed, the gas checker work becomes overheated, the condition may be remedied by means of reducing the area of the gas opening; this procedure will also improve the spreading and the intensity of the flame. The method of automatic pressure regulation by means of the distributing slide gate also tends to balance out differences in temperature of the checker work which are caused primarily by an increase in resistance on any side of the air uptake. The installation of a pressure regulator in the hearth also ensures optimal distribution of combustion products, by directing their bulk into the gas checker work and permitting only a minimum quantity of these products to enter the air checker work. The regulating characteristics remain satisfactory also if an RDM-35 regulator is employed in conjunction with slow-moving (approximately 5 m/min) winches.

1. Open hearth furnaces--Pressure distribution 2. Pressure--Control L.K.
systems 3. Control systems--Automation 4. Industrial equipment--Performance

Card 2/2

TULUZAKOV, V.V.

Testing of wood for pure shearing across grains. Zav.lab. 28
no.8:987-990 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut.
(Wood--Testing) (Shear (Mechanics))

TULUZAKOVA, A.V.

Interpretation of the data from an aeromagnetic survey of the
Omsk sector. Trudy SNIIGIMS no.1:161-165 '59. (MOMA 15:4)
(Omsk region--Magnetism, Terrestrial)

SKAZHENNIK, V.A., inzh.; TULUZOV, G.N., inzh.

Reducing sand burning in steel castings. Mashinostroenie
no. 6:48 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektno-tehnologicheskiy i
eksperimental'nyy institut stankostroitel'noy i instrumental'-
noy promyshlennosti.

(Steel castings)

URITSKIY, Z.I.; TULVINSKIY, V.B.

Contribution to the theory of the photoelectric emission of semiconductors with great depth of the yield of photoelectrons. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 5 no.4:816-819 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Kazanskij gosudarstvenny universitet.
(Semiconductors) (Photoelectricity)

ANDRYUSHCHENKO, F.K.; POPOVA, M.G.; TULYA, Ye.Ya.

Kinetics of the reduction of iron oxide with the use of iron
powders. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav. khim. i khim. tekhn. 2 no.2:219-224
'59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina.
Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv.
(Iron oxides)

5 (1, 2)

AUTHORS: Andryushchenko, F. K., Popova, M. G., SOV/153-2-2-15/31
Tulya, Ye. Ya.

TITLE: 1. Reduction Kinetics of Iron Oxide in the Presence of Iron
Powder (O kinetike vosstanovleniya okisi zheleza v
prisutstvii zheleznykh poroshkov)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimicheskaya
tekhnologiya, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 219-224 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Since 1952 the method of the so called "reduction in solid
phase" (Refs 1, 2) gained a leading position in the production
of the active iron masses for the negative electrode of the
alkaline accumulator. It is based on the reduction of iron
oxide down to magnetic iron oxide in the presence of iron
powders without the supply of oxygen. Before the theoretical
fundamentals of this process were finally formulated and
before its kinetic rule had been explained, numerous advantages
of this method enforced its introduction into the working
practice. Experts endeavored to explain these processes (Refs 3-8).
If in the system here discussed, water steam, Fe_2O_3 , and iron
powder exist in amounts which do not exceed the stoichiometrical

Card 1/3

1. Reduction Kinetics of Iron Oxide in the
Presence of Iron Powder

SOV/153-2-2-15/31

amount (for iron an amount that corresponds to $Fe + 4 Fe_2O_3 \rightarrow 3 Fe_3O_4$), the powder is bound to be oxidized to Fe_3O_4 within a certain length of time. Iron oxide for its part, has to be reduced to Fe_3O_4 (Refs 7, 9). The present information gives experimental results for the purpose of explaining the above mentioned rules with a natural moisture content in iron. The average figures of the results obtained are shown in figure 1. The continuous line corresponds to heating, the interrupted line to cooling. The amount of moisture determined in the experiments just recently, were taken into consideration. The reduction method was applied with exclusion of air, in order to determine finally the rôle of water. Powder of electrolytic iron was used with $S = 695 \text{ cm}^2/\text{g}$ (according to Tovarov). The plant where the experiment was carried out is shown in figure 2. After an experiment of three hours duration, iron oxide (according to a chemical analysis) was completely reduced and the iron powder was oxidized. Figure 3 shows the Debye graphs. Further experiments served the purpose of

Card 2/3

1. Reduction Kinetics of Iron Oxide in the
Presence of Iron Powder

SOV/153-2-2-15/31

making the results applicable in working practice, and were carried out in air atmosphere. Cast iron powder was used. The table (p 223) shows the results. The reduction procedure is given. Figure 4 gives data on the phase composition of the reduced oxide in test II. Finally, the authors deal with a detailed explanation of the factors limiting or accelerating the reduction process of iron oxide in the presence of iron powder. Professor L. S. Palatnik collaborated in the analysis of the X-ray structure of the products. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 10 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V. I. Lenina; Kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh proizvodstv (Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute imeni V. I. Lenin; Chair of Technology of Electrochemical Products)

SUBMITTED: December 9, 1957

Card 3/3

ANDRYUSHCHEMKO, P.K.; POPOVA, M.G.; TULYA, Ye.Ya.

Kinetics of the reduction of iron oxide in the presence of iron powders. Part 2. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; khim.i khim.tekh. 4, no.1:108-115 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni V.I.Lenina, kafedra tekhnologii elektrokhimicheskikh prizvodstv.
(Iron oxide) (Reduction)

h3231

S/844/62/000/000/044/129
D287/D307

1/12/26

AUTHORS: Ibragimov, A. P., Tulyaganov, A. and Tuychiyev, A. V.

TITLE: The effect of γ rays on aqueous solutions of monoamino monocarboxylic acids

SOURCE: Trudy II Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya po radiatsionnoy khimi. Ed. by L. S. Polak. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 263-268

TEXT: The present work was carried out owing to the lack of information concerning the effects of irradiation on the concentration of monoamino monocarboxylic acids and on amino nitrogen, and on the determination of the decomposition products. 0.01 M and 0.05 M solutions of cysteine, glycine, alanine and serine were prepared and 10 ml of these solutions irradiation in fused ampoules with 77 r/sec from a Co^{60} radiation source. The concentration of cysteine, cystine and H_2S in the irradiated solutions was determined polarographically and the decomposition products of cysteine

Card 1/2

The effect of γ rays ...

S/844/62/000/000/044/129
D287/D307

were analyzed by paper chromatography and densitometry. Similarly to decomposition products in the organism, the latter included cysteine, cysteic acid and taurine. Paper chromatographic investigations, Van Slyke's method and Conway's diffusion method for the determination of liberated NH_3 proved that the rate of deamination depends on the concentration of the irradiated solution and on the type of amino acid. The amount of amino nitrogen was found to decrease rapidly in 0.05 M solutions of glycine, alanine and serine when the radiation dosage was increased. Deamination proceeded more readily in glycine solutions than in the other amino acids, i.e. in S-containing amino acids. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzbSSR (Institute of Nuclear Physics, AS UzSSR)

Card 2/2

TULYAKOV, I.V.; KHAMITOVA, V.Z.; PIGULEVSKAYA, M.L.

Silicosis at a gold mine in Kazakhstan. Trudy Inst. kraev. pat.
AN Kazakh. SSR 8: 56-61 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(LUNGS—DUST DISEASES)
(KAZAKHSTAN—GOLD MINES AND MINING—HYGIENIC ASPECTS)

TULYAVICHUS, P.V.

Tumors of the testis. Urologiia no.4:67-71 '61. (MIR 14:71)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.P. Frumkin) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(TESTICLE-TUMORS)

BATALOV, A.B.; BAYMUKHAMEDOV, Kh.N.; GAR'KOVETS, V.G.; ISAMUKHAMEDOV, I.M.;
KUCHUKOVA, M.S.; MALAKHOV, A.A.; MATSOKINA, T.M.; MIRKHODZHAYEV, I.M.;
MUSIN, R.A.; PETROV, N.P.; TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.; KHAMRABAYEV, I.Kh.

Winner of the Lenin Prize. Uzb.geol.zhur. no.2:94-96 '59.
(MIRA 12:8)
(Abdullaev, Khabib Mukhamedovich)

TULYAGANOV, Kh.

Organization of the Department of Geology in the Uzbek
S.S.R. Uzb.geol.shur. no.3:91 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Uzbekistan--Geology)

TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.; GAR'KOVETS, V.G.

Complete exploitation and utilization of the Angren deposits. Uzb.
geol.zhur. no.5:90-92 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nadr.
(Angren Valley--Mines and mineral resources)

TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.

Hydrogeology at the service of the Uzbekistan national economy. ^{Uzb.}
geol. zhur. no.1:46-54 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Uzglavgeologiya.
(Uzbekistan--Water, Underground)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001757420005-0"

BUZANOV, S.P., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk; BELOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk
(Tashkent); ISHIMBAYEV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk (Tashkent); TULYAGANOV, U.T., kand. tekhn. nauk (Tashkent)

Valuable book on station and junction layouts. Zhel. dor. transp.
46 no.10:92-93 0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

AKRAMKHODZHAYEV, A.M., red.; BABAYEV, A.G., doktor geol.-mat. nauk, red.; RYZHKOV, O.A., doktor geol.-mat. nauk, red.; TULYAGANOV, Kh.T., red.; ZHUKOVSKIY, L.G., red.; KANASH, O.A., red.; NURATDINOVA, M., red.; KARAEAYEVA, Kh.U., tekhn. red.

[Problems of geology, and oil and gas potentials of western Uzbekistan and the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R.] Voprosy geologii i nef-tegazonosnosti Zapadnogo Uzbekistana i Karakalpakii; trudy vyezdnoi sesii otdeleniya geologicheskikh nauk AN UzSSR v g. Bukhare. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad. nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1962. 167 p.

(MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. Institut geologii i razrabotki neftyanikh i gazovykh mestorozhdeniy, 2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk Uzbekskoy SSR (for Akramkhodzhayev).

(Uzbekistan--Petroleum geology)

(Uzbekistan--Gas, Natural--Geology)

TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.

Present status of oil and gas prospecting operations in the
Uzbek S.S.R. and prospects for their development. Gaz, delo
no.1:8-15 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedr pri Sovete
Ministrov UzSSR.

(Uzbekistan—Petroleum geology)
(Uzbekistan—Gas, Natural—Geology)

TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.

Some results of and further trends in oil and gas prospecting
in Uzbekistan. Sov. geol. 6 no.7:14-23 Jl '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

1. Glavnaya upravleniye geologii i okhrany nedor pri Sovete
Ministrov Uzbekskoy SSR.

MAVLYANOV, G.A.; KENESARIN, N.A.; TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.; BEDER, B.A.; SULTANKHOD-
ZHAYEV, A.N.; KHASANOV, A.S.; RAKHMATULLINA, R.Sh.

Oktavii Konstantinovich Lange; on his 80th birthday and the 55th anni-
versary of his scientific and teaching activities. Uzb.geol.zhur. 7 no.
2:5-8 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

TULYAGANOV, Kh.T.; GAR'KOVETS, V.G.

Principal results and the further trend of the works of the Main
Geological-Prospecting Administration of the Uzbek S.S.R.
Uzb. geol. zhur. 7 no.2:9-19 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

ULYANOV, I.M.

Using vertical drainage in Uzbekistan. Izvuz. i issled., no.10:
52-55. O 163. (USA 14:12)

I. Glavnaya upravlyeniye gospogaz i ekonom. naer pri Sovete Ministrov
Uzbekistoy SSR.

NIKITIN, V.I.; TULYAGANOV, M.M.

Tertiary triatomic alcohols of the acetylenic and ethylenic series and their chemical transformations. Part 28: Hydration of 2,3,6-octanetriol-3,4,7-trimethyl-5-oxido-3,4,7-nonanetriol and 5-methyl-2-(1-hydroxycyclopentyl)-3-oxido-2,5-hexanediol by acetic acid solution. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.5:1433-1435 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Glycerol) (Hydration) (Glycols)

NIKITIN, V.I.; TULYAGANOV, M.M.

Tertiary trihydric acetylenic and ethylenic alcohols and
their chemical transfigurations. Part 27: Action of acetic
acid on 2,3,6-trimethyloxido-4-heptane-2,3,6-triol, 3,4,7-
trimethyloxido-5-octane-3,4,7-triol, and 5-methyl-2-(--hydroxy-
cyclohexyl)oxido-3-hexane-2,5-diol. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.2:
(MIRA 15:2)
413-417 F '62.

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Alcohols)
(Acetic acid)

NIKITIN, V.I.; TULYAGANOV, M.M.

Tertiary triatomic alcohols of the acetylene and ethylene series and their transformations. Part 23: Peracetic acid oxidation of 1,2,5-triols of the ethylene series: 2,3,6,-trimethyl-4-hepten-2,3,6-triol, 3,4,7-trimethyl-5-octen-3,4,7-triol, 5-methyl-2-(1-oxycyclohexyl)-3-hexen-2,5-diol, and 2,4-di(1-oxycyclohexyl)-3-buten-2-ol. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.8: 2534-2438 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut khimii Akademii nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Alcohols)

NIKITIN, V.I.; TULYAGANOV, M.M.

Tertiary **tria**toxic alcohols of the acetylene and ethylene series and their transformations. Part 24: Peracetic acid oxidation of 1,2,5-triols of the ethylene series: 2,3,6-trimethyl-4-octen-2,3,6-triol, 3,4,7-trimethyl-5-nonen-3,4,7-triol, and 5-methyl-2-(1-oxycyclopentyl)-3-hexen-2,5-diol. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no.8:2538-2541 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Alcohols)

NIKITIN, V.I.; TULYAGANOV, M.M.

Tertiary trihydric alcohols of the acetylene and ethylene series and their conversions. Part 29: Action of acetic anhydride on α -oxides of 1,2,5-triols of the ethylene series. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.6:1783-1789 Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Institut khimii AN Tadzhikskoy SSR.
(Alcohols) (Acetic anhydride)

TULYAGANOV, N.

Effect of *Trichodesma incana* and some of its alkaloids on the
vegetative nervous system. *Sbor.nauch.trud.TashGMI* 22:428-434
'62. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kafedra farmakologii (zav. kafedroy - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
prof. N.N.Kompantsev) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

TULYAGANOV, P.D., dotsent

Skin cancer in one-year old child. Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 9:63 S '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomi Andizhanskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.
(SKIN CANCER) (INFANTS DISEASES)

TULYAGANOV, P.D.

Case of development of a convulsive condition in a neonate.
Pediatriia 42 no.1:85-87 Ja'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Iz prozektorskogo otdeleniya Andizhanskoy infekstionnoy
bol'nitsy (glavnnyy vrach M.D.Mamatov)
(INFANTS (NEWBORN)—DISEASES) (TOXOPLASMOSIS)

TULYAGANOV, P.D.; ZAYEVA, L.Ye.

Work of the Fergana Valley Pathological Society. Med. zhur. Uzb.
no.8:82-83 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(FERGANA VALLEY--PATHOANATOMICAL SOCIETIES)

TULYAGANOV, P.D., assistant

Case of intestinal obstruction of dysenterial origin in a
child. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.5:66-67 My '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.N.
Terekhov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(INTESTINES—OBSTRUCTION) (DYSENTERY)

TULYAGANOV, P.D. -- "On the Pathology of the Central Nervous System in Young
Children in Cases of Summer Diarrhea of Alimentary and Infectious Origin
Resulting in Intoxication (Material)." Tashkent State Medical Institute
imeni V. M. Molotov. Tashkent, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of
Candidate in Medical Sciences.)

So; Knizhaya Letopis' No 3, 1956

TULYAGANOV, P.D.

Role of clinicians in the pathological diagnosis of tumors.
Med. zhur. Uzb. no. 10:80-83 O. '58. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.N. Terekhov)
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TUMORS--DIAGNOSIS)

TULYAGANOV, P.D.

Tuberculosis of the myocardium. Probl.tub. 37 no.2:86-87
'59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomi (zav. - prof.G.N.
Terechov) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(TUBERCULOSIS, CARDIOVASCULAR, case reports
(Rus))

TULYAGANOV, P.D., assistant

Case of pericarditis as a complication of pneumonia in a
7-months-old child. Med.zhur.Uzb. no.12:91 D '58. (MIRA 13:?)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. G.N.
Terekhov) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(PNEUMONIA) (PERICARDITIS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 8 Vol 12/8 Neurology Aug 59

3833. PORENCEPHALY AS CONSEQUENCE OF MENINGOENCEPHALITIS (Russian text) - Tulyaganov P. D. - MED. ZH. UZ. 1957, 3 (50-52)
A case of meningoencephalitis of obscure aetiology is presented. The author considers that porencephaly can be a complication not only of meningoencephalitis but also of other diseases taking an unfavourable course. According to data of the literature, porencephaly is most frequently of all a complication of syphilis. (S)

under a pressure of 4-5 atm. A black-yellow liquid is obtained (η_{sp} in dioxane of 0.05); upon heating it at 80-90° in the presence of benzoyl peroxide for 10 hours

100% yield

TULYAGANOV, S.R.

Obtaining p,p - di-(1,3-dioxanyl-4-oxa-3-(zolidyl)-diphenyl
methane. Plast. massy no. 8:43-44 '65.
(MKA 18:9)

S/191/62/000/009/009/012
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Tulyaganov, S. R., Petrov, K. D.

TITLE: The problem of synthesizing 1-anilino-3-butene-2-ol from aniline and divinyl oxide

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 9, 1962, 50 - 51

TEXT: The synthesis of 1-anilino-3-butene-2-ol from aniline and divinyl

oxide: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2 + \text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2 \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}-\text{CH}_2-\text{CHOH}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$ as already described in ZhOKh, 32, no. 9 (1962), was investigated in detail. The ratio aniline : divinyl oxide was 5 : 1, since with a ratio of 1 : 1 there is a formation of 1,1'-anilino-di-(3-butene-2-ol) as a by-product. With pure initial substances, the reaction proceeded by dropwise addition of divinyl oxide to the aniline heated to 118-124°C; with commercial initial substances the reaction set in already at 100-106°C. The reaction product was fractionated and when using commercial substances these were neutralized beforehand with chalk or NaOH. 1-anilino-3-butene-2-ol, a

Card 1/2

The problem of synthesizing...

S/191/62/000/009/009/012
B101/B144

dark brown oil, was obtained with a yield of 69-70% after a 4-8 hr
reaction. There are 2 tables.

Card 2/2

TULYAGANOV, S.R.; YULDASHEV, A.

Reaction of monomethylaniline with bivinyl oxide. Uzb. khim. zhur.
8 no.6:37-39 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimii i tekhnologii khlopkovcy
tsellyulczy Gosudarstvennogo komiteta khimicheskoy promyshlennosti
pri Gosplane SSR.

TULYAGANOV, U.

TULYAGANOV, U., kand.tekhn.nauk (Tashkent)

Railroads and the economic development of the republics of
Central Asia. Zhel.dor.transp. 39 no.9:3-6 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Soviet Central Asia--Railroads)

~~TULYAKANOV, U.~~ kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Designing hump yards allowing for later mechanization. Trudy
TASHIIT no.6:70-74 '56.
(Railroads--Hump yards) (MLEA 9:11)

TULYAGANOVA, K.D., assistant

Late interruption of pregnancy for medical reasons by the
method of metreuryisis. Med. zh. Uzbek. 3:37-39 '63

(MIRA 17:2)

1. In kafedry akushersatva i ginokologii (zav. - doktor med.
nauk N.T.Rayevskaya) Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo institu-
ta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

TULYAGANOVA, M. I.

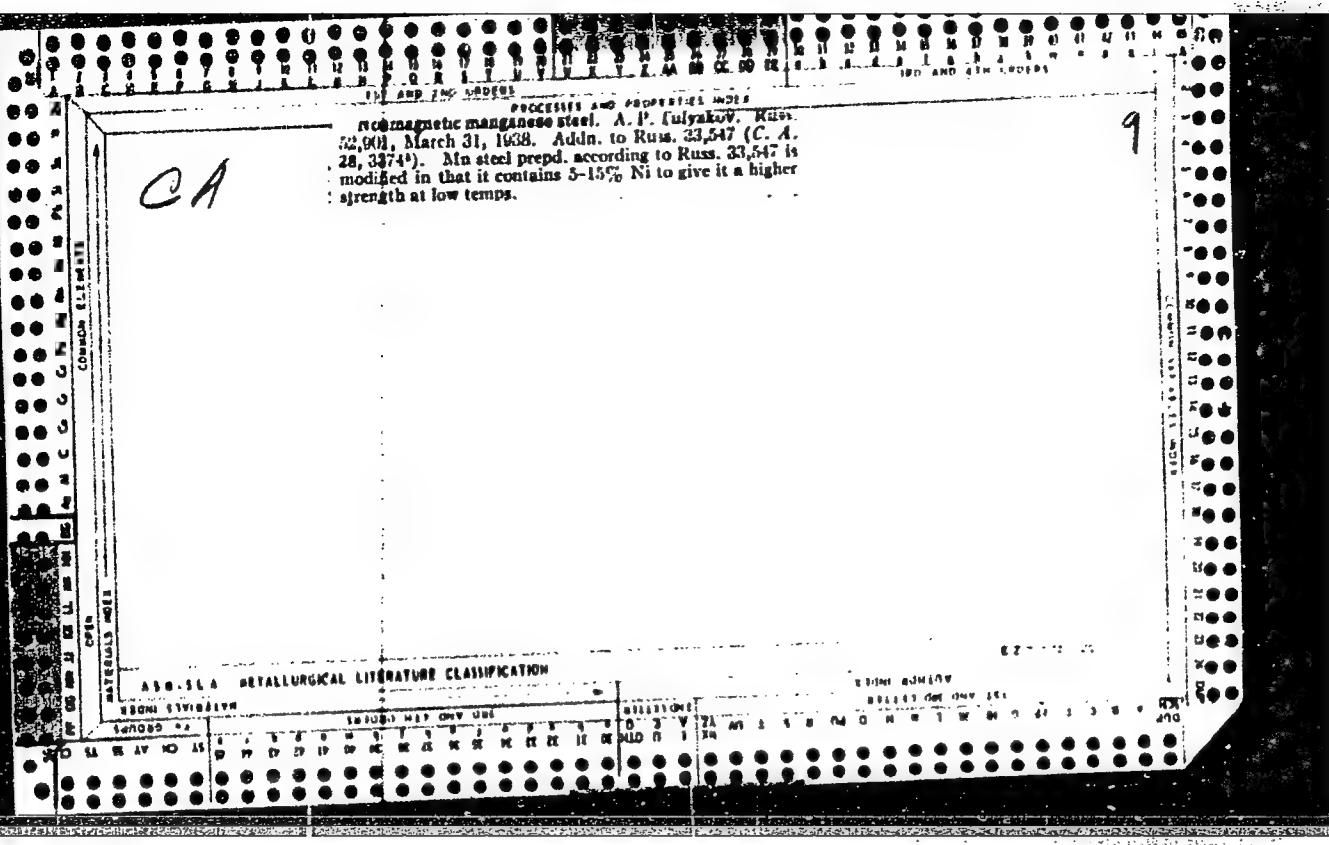
Goldbach-Euler's problem for an imaginary quadratic field.
Izv. AN Uz.SSR. Ser. fiz.-mat. nauk 7 no.1:11-17 '63.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut matematiki imeni V. I. Romanovskogo AN UzSSR.
(Fields, Algebraic)

TULYAKOV, A.

Check the correctness of allocated supplementary rebates. Fin. SSSR
19 no.10:57-59 0 '58.
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Inspektor gosdokhodov Frunzenskogo rayfinotdela Leningrada.
(Leningrad-- Cotton fabrics)

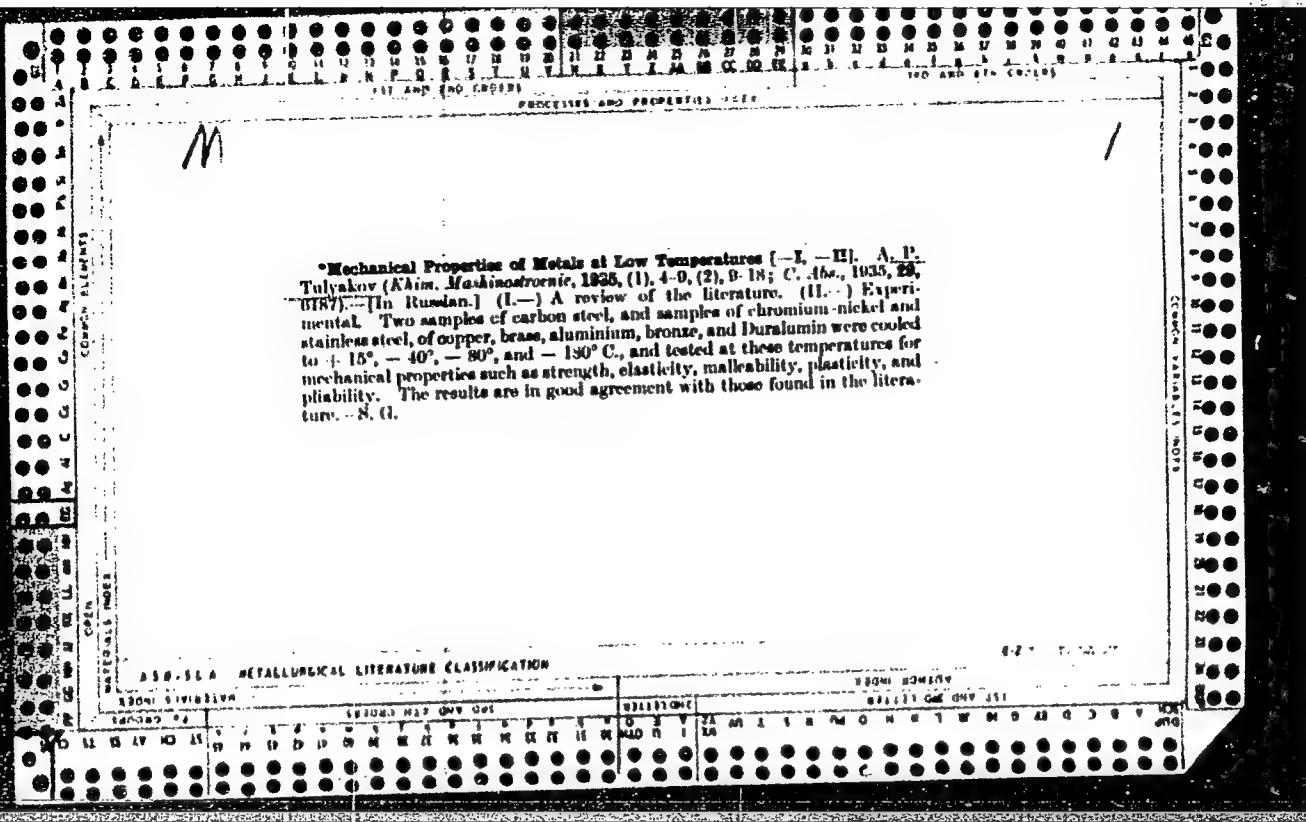


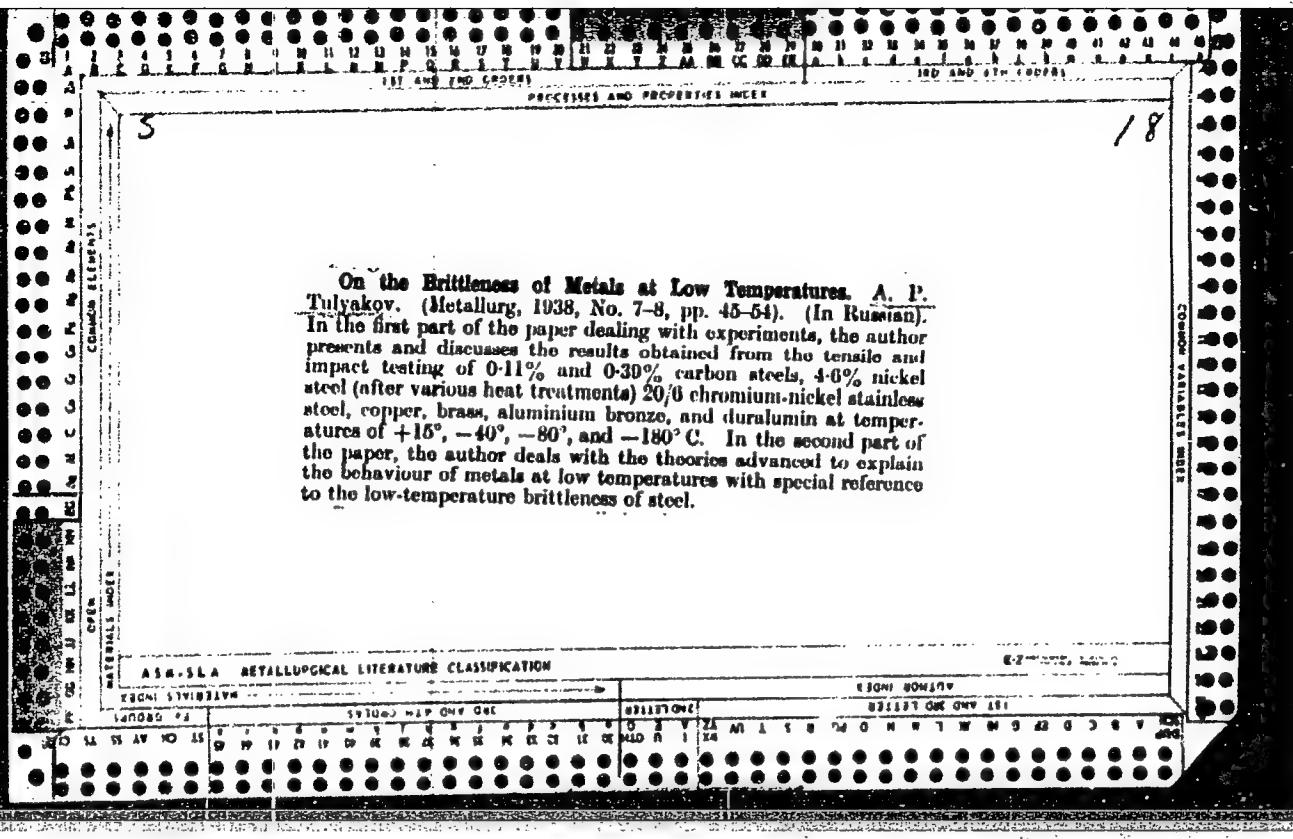
The brittleness of metals at low temperatures. A. P. Elyakov. *Metallurgia* 13, No. 7-8, 45 (1938); *Chem. Zentralbl.* 1939, I, 333. Details of the mechanical properties, especially the impact resistance, of various unalloyed steels, of Ni steels, Cu, brass, Al bronzes and Duralumin at temps. from 15° to -183° are reported. A steel contg. 0.10% C, 17.0% Cr and 9.8% Ni in the rolled condition showed a decrease in the impact resistance from 20.10 kg.-m./sq. cm. at 20° to only 3.8 kg.-m./sq. cm. at -183°. After hardening, the decrease in impact resistance for the same steel between the same 2 temps. was only from 24.3 to 23.6 kg.-m./sq. cm. For a steel contg. 0.31% C, 18.8% Cr and 10.3% Ni the decrease in the rolled condition was from 13.4 to 1.04 kg.-m./sq. cm. in the hardened condition. The light metals showed no essential decrease in impact resistance at low temps. below the values for room temp. M. G. M.

ASA-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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2. Glavnnyy inzh. Serpukhovskogo domostroitel'nogo kombinata (for Tilevich).
3. Zamestitel' direktora TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektirovaniya zhilishcha (for Monfred).
4. Rukovoditel' laboratorii TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektirovaniya zhilishcha (for Mikhanovskiy).
5. Rukovoditel' gruppy TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektirovaniya zhilishcha (for Mesinev).
6. Nachal'nik KPD-2 Industroyprojekta (for Tatarinov).

TULYAKOV, A., ekonomist

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SUMAROKOV, V.P.; TULYAKOV, B.V., redaktor; AGAPOV, F.F., tekhnicheskiy
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1. Glavkhimleszag.
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